

Date: Wed, 5 May 93 04:30:16 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #538
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 5 May 93 Volume 93 : Issue 538

Today's Topics:

 AM Modulation
 Another AM Question
 Cellular Scanner
 CQ ??
 Kenwood 732/742 Remote question
Looking for Kenwood TS-440S/AT digital control commands
 no-code defense
 Novice tkt in 7wks; advice to interested
 Sencor (2 msgs)
Zed in callsign:what is it, where come from? (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 4 May 93 16:51:08 GMT
From: netcomsv!butch!enterprise!news@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: AM Modulation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I came into this thread late, but I think the original question was, " why is
the final stage modulated and is there any...etc"... The one answer I did
not see was an explanation of "high level" v.s. "low level" modulation.
Plate modulation of the final stage has the advantage of hitting 4X p.e.p.
over the plate input. In other words a pair of 6146's running 100W dc input
carrier will hit 400W peak envelope power on modulation peaks when the plate
voltage is rased 2X by the plate modulator. All other forms of grid and
choke modulation (low level) *for the same carrier input to the same circuit

topology* produce some lesser value of peak envelope power. Taylor and Doherty modulation (not the same circuit topology) are capable of producing higher values of p.e.p. during the positive half of the modulation cycle as well and would be considered high level modulation. I knew a fellow who ran several hundred watts of audio on a 50W ARC-5 transmitter in the early 1950s', using Taylor modulation. Now occupied bandwidth...that's a different story!

--Joel - KC1SG--

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 14:02:58 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!kd4nc!
ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Another AM Question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <103360172@hpfcs0.FC.HP.COM> myers@hpfcs0.FC.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:

>

>Every so often, someone figures out an AMAZINGLY simple way to do
>zero-bandwidth communications; all you gotta do is use polarization
>modulation! For a simple example, mount a pair of beams, one vertical
>and one horizontal; switch between the two to send CW! Go a little faster
>with the switch, and send anything you want...at ZERO bandwidth!

>

>

>Now, for extra credit, figure out what's wrong with the above, and how it
>relates to the original question. (And PLEASE, let's not have everyone
>posting the answer...this is something I'd like some people to think about
>for a while, OK?)

What's wrong, of course, is the switch waveform. It's a modulation and requires finite bandwidth. For example, if the switching is done at 45 baud, the signal occupies 90 Hz at the first order. Since the switching may be a sharp waveform, there are likely to also be third order components in the modulation. A switch is a multiplier, common DBMs are just diode switches driven by a modulating waveform.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 4 May 93 19:01:15 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Cellular Scanner
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Quoted from p.28 of the May 3, 1993, issue of Washington Business, a Monday section of the Washington Post:

"..... [House] Subcommittee [on telecommunications and finance] members saw a newly purchased off-the-shelf cellular telephone become a 'scanner' capable of picking up cellular conversations around Capitol Hill.

"It took a technician maybe three minutes to reprogram the phone's codes so it could be used for eavesdropping. 'Every cellular phone is a scanner, and they are completely insecure', Sun Micro's Gage said.

"His example underlined the problems of trying to legislate safeguards in cyberspace. Only last year, the subcommittee originated what became a law that makes illegal the use of scanners to eavesdrop on cellular conversations. Who needs a scanner?"

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 16:38:23 GMT
From: news.cerf.net!pagesat!netsys!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!linac!att!att-out!cbfsb!cbnewsf.cb.att.com!
5trtrtrt@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: CQ ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> >Does anyone know why the letters CQ were selected?

>

Sure, it goes like this:

" C Q, C Q,
You seek me, and I'll C Q "

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 17:03:54 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd2.cxo.dec.com!kaooa.enet.dec.com!trimble@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Kenwood 732/742 Remote question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>I have a couple questions about the ability to access the Kenwood 732 and
>the new 742 through an HT (Kenwood or otherwise).

Ok, I have the TM742A so I'll try to answer about that. The 732 and 742 both have the same features (except that the 732 can't have a third band).

>1. Do these radios have the ability to be accessed by remote in the first
>place?

Yes, both of them can be controlled by remote.

>2. Does one need a Kenwood HT to do this?

No. ANY transceiver with tones can controll the radio.

>3. Would this be done through DSQ paging codes?

You can turn on DTSS so that the squelch only opens when you enter the
specific 3 digit code, then you can control it. But if you don't turn that on
then ANYONE can control the radio with their tones.

>4. Assuming all this is possible, could you change frequencies plus use other
>radio functions, or just turn the power on and off?

You can do almost ANYTHING from remote. Including turn the volume and
squelch up and down (although why you would want to do this from remote is
beyond me... ;-). Beware though, if you DO change the frequency then you have
to be sure you remember what frequency you changed it to since that will be
the new control frequency.

>The answers to these questions would sure help me out quite a bit. I would
>appreciate any responses. Thanks in advance!
>Andrew

Hope I was of some help. BTW, the cross band repeater function is
an excellent bonus! :-)

later,

Jason

Date: 4 May 93 12:41:47 EST
From: titan.ksc.nasa.gov!k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov!user@ames.arpa
Subject: Looking for Kenwood TS-440S/AT digital control commands
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May04.140620.7426@uhura.neoucom.edu>, wtm@uhura.neoucom.edu
(Bill Mayhew) wrote:

> I recently installed the 8251 UART and 4040 divider chip in a 440
> radio. I don't have the TTL to RS-232 level shifter box that

> includes the documentation of the control codes for the radio. I
> was planning to make a simple cable with the requisite RS-232 driver
> parts so that I could interface with my computer.
> If anybody knows an ftp site with documentation or has the
> information, I'd be interested in hearing from you. If there is
> some interest, I can post the results. The service manual for the
> 440 does not list the control codes.

Bill-

I found a file that looks related to your project, although it may not have exactly what you're looking for. Filename is ts440s.interface.Z, located at garfield.catt.ncsu.edu, in directory /pub/hamradio/HAM_MISC.

73, Fred, K4DII

fred-mckenzie@ksc.nasa.gov

Date: Tue, 4 May 1993 14:18:26 GMT
From: swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpspdla!jpotts@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: no-code defense
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Is this topic still around. For pro-code and no-code fans I have one thing to say

GET A LIFE !!!

John Potts jpotts@sad.hp.com
HP, Rohnert Park (707)-794-5179
Bldg 2LRA

Date: 4 May 93 17:21:03 GMT
From: furuta@MIMSY.CS.UMD.EDU
Subject: Novice tkt in 7wks; advice to interested
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May3.154356.1996@ximage.com> rhair@sherlock.ximage.com (Richard Hair) writes:

>Hello Group,
> Well I managed to get my Novice license in 7 weeks! Took the test at
>the Sunnyvale (CA) VEC.

A procedural question...

If/when/since the Novice tests are under the VE system now, do the VEs follow the same procedure with Novice tests as they do with the other tests? In other words, is the 610 first routed to the VEC and then from there to the FCC or do the VEs send the 610 to the FCC directly, bypassing the VEC?

--Rick
N3JGF

Date: 4 May 93 16:02:01 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Sencor
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A couple of years ago I purchased a Sencor model S 1177 HP AM / FM car cassette player.

The unit was purchased in Asia and has worked fine except the AM broadcast band tuning step is the European 9 khz spacing.

The main processor inside the player is a Sanyo LC 7230 controller, which seems to have its own ROM coding and RAM internal to the chip.

The front panel controls that handle tuning and general operation address this chip.

Does anyone know how to reprogram this unit for 10 khz tuning step size ?

I suspect that a certain key sequence from the front panel on power up may do it, but I am only guessing.

Any help would be appreciated.

Colin Schmutter
shmc0874@bcit.bc.ca

Date: 4 May 93 16:02:01 GMT
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shmc0874@bcit.bc.ca

Date: 4 May 93 16:20:27 GMT
From: newsstand.cit.cornell.edu!piccolo.cit.cornell.edu!crux3!snh1@cu-
arpa.cs.cornell.edu
Subject: Zed in callsign:what is it, where come from?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

easu348@orion.oac.uci.edu (Andrew Schwartz Parker) writes:

>Hi folks!
>I'm a new HAM, and I have one maybe stupid question that the FAQ does not begin
>to cover. Here in California (hopefully elsewhere) HAMs with a "Z" in their
>callsign sometimes say the (word?) "zed" instead of just plain "Z". I'm
>wondering why, and where it came from, if anyone knows. Oh, and it's not just
>another replacement for "zulu", it's instead of the letter Z. Thanks for
>everyone's help.
>Andrew

Well, Zee in American translates into the English Zed, which is the internationally accepted standard. A lot of folks outside of the United States have no idea what Zee is. In fact when i first moved here, I had a hard time saying Zee instead of Zed.

-Sanjay
N2MRZ(ed)

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #538
